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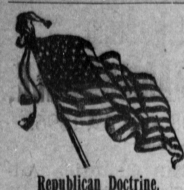


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SEVENTH YEAR

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

NO. 89



Republican Doctrine.

The American people hold the financial honor of our Government as sacred as our flag. The money of the United States and every kind and form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world.

The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any Government creditor.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. An honest dollar worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents worth of silver, plus a legislative fiat."

GARRETT A. HOBART.

A disordered currency is fatal to industry, frugality and economy. It fosters the spirit of speculation and extravagance. It is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields with the sweat of the poor man's brow.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

"I don't believe that you can legislate up the value of anything any more than I believe you can make generals heroes by legislation. The Continental Congress tried legislating value up even by rescripts to penalties, but the inexorable laws of trade, as independent of the law of gravitation, kept them down. I do believe you can legislate a value down, and that you can do it by attempting to legislate it up."—Roscoe Conkling, February 4, 1862.

**Must Preserve Our Credit.**  
"Credit plays a great part in the silver question. If your merchants buy goods from England, you will find that credit amounts to a great deal, and on a silver basis we will pay a big sum for this credit. This is why merchants do not want a silver basis. They say that on a silver basis you will scale down our debt one-half. Would you do it, and deprive the man you owe of one-half of what you owe him? Shall the nation do it?"

"I say no, and not from sentiment do I make this statement, but from a selfish reason. We must preserve our credit in the world, and if we adopt a silver basis we will ruin it the world over. We want no silver basis to help us out of these hard times, because the silver basis is dishonorable. Disturbance brought on these hard times in 1893, and hard times will last until we turn down these Silverites and when we settle this thing for good and all in November we will hear no more of hard times."

THOMAS B. REED.

The question before Congress is, whether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 412½ grains, with the mints of the Latin Union closed, and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains, worth in gold about ninety-two cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take ninety-two cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin, and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue and unfair advantage which the Government has no right to give to the owners of silver bullion, and which deprives the man who is forced to take the dollar.

### They Changed the Ratio as the Market Value of Silver Changed.

To Jackson, Van Buren, Benton and the rest of the Democrats of their day there was nothing sacred about the 15 to 1 ratio, and they abolished it without any compunctions, and hit upon the 16 to 1 proportion. This changed to be a little in the other direction. The silver dollar at this proportion was worth for many years 26, or 30 more as bullion than as coin, and therefore silver kept away from the mints except in small quantities. The gap between the coins was very narrow, it is true, but it was wide enough to change silver into merchandise, and keep it out of circulation until its market value declined and a new law in 1873 resumed the coinage which was stopped in 1873. Tillman, Altgeld, Vest and the rest of the free coiners pretend to be disciples of Jefferson and Jackson. If Jackson were President today he would be strongly tempted to hang Tillman and to lock up Vest. He would consider Tillman's nullification more vicious and destructive than Calhoun's, for the latter merely manifested the authority of the Government in one small spot in the national domain, while Tillman attacks the nation's honor and assaults the interests of every person in the whole country who has a savings bank account, who has a life insurance policy, who has property of any sort except silver mines, or who works for stated wages.

### No Discrimination.

The Colorado miner asks the Government to make his silver dollar a dollar in gold. If he succeeds in this there is no reason why the Minnesota farmer should not ask the Government to make his bushel of wheat worth a dollar in gold to-day, to-morrow and forever.

The legal tender quality was taken away from the trade dollar in 1875, and its coinage limited to the export demand. These trade dollars, though issued on private account, for circulation abroad, were ultimately redeemed in standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin. The bullion owner who got his silver coined free used it as he did any other free money—paid it to his employees, or to the merchant, grocer, etc., or deposited it in banks.

The silver dollars coined after 1874 and prior to 1878 which were comparatively few in number, were worth more than gold, and so were hoarded, sold to silversmiths, or exported. Few of them are in existence now, and such as have survived are doubtless in the possession of collectors of curios, as one never sees them in circulation.

**SIMMONS' PAIN EXPELLER**  
REGULATOR  
The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Remedy  
For RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, SORE THROAT, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.  
It is a simple, pure, and reliable remedy, and is the only one of its kind that is so effective and so safe.

**PURELY VEGETABLE.**  
This medicine is made from the most pure and reliable ingredients, and is the only one of its kind that is so effective and so safe. It is a simple, pure, and reliable remedy, and is the only one of its kind that is so effective and so safe.

**Burlington Route**  
BEST LINE  
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND PEORIA TO  
OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, SPOKANE, BUTTE, SALT LAKE, DENVER, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MONTANA, PACIFIC COAST.  
VESTIBULE TRAINS  
WITH  
SLEEPERS, CHAIR CARS, AND  
DINING CARS.  
L. V. KATZ, G. P. A.  
Hewitt Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

### Coin and Bullion.

An organ of free silver coinage asserts, with the usual recklessness of the votaries of the creed, that "almost the entire product of gold is consumed in the arts or is hoarded." As to consumption in the arts, it has been estimated by Soetbeer and other economists that not one-third of the annual product of gold is so employed. At the same time the miners who hoard gold for the sake of glittering heaps grow fewer in number as civilization advances. Most of the gold of the world—and the supply is steadily increasing—is in Government treasuries and banking institutions as a basis of paper circulation and a medium of commercial exchanges.

Against the decreased coinage of gold at the mints there is an increased deposit of gold bullion in the public treasuries and bank vaults of the world. This more than balances the account. Commerce prefers the bullion to the coin—a fact which amply accounts for the diminished mintage of gold.

What, indeed, is the use of coining United States eagles and double eagles and recoining them into English sovereigns, and again reversing the process when the gold bullion better suits the purpose of foreign exchange? The bullion bearing the stamp of the assay office saves both the expense of coining and the trouble of counting money. This explains why the bullion is preferred to the coin in making shipments of gold to cover commercial and financial balances. When the coins are of light weight by abrasion they must be thrown out and coins of standard weight put in place of them; and this in counting a large quantity of gold takes time. But nothing more is necessary with the bullion than to ascertain the weight. When melted down the bullion is as good as the coin bearing the Government stamp—a fact which puts to flight almost the whole flock of Silverite fallacies. But the assertion that the supply of gold for monetary purposes is declining is without the least foundation in truth.

### Could not Boost the Price by Legislation.

The silver rare took its origin in the notion that something must be done for silver and the silver-mining States; so the Government agreed to purchase, at the market value, several million ounces of silver monthly and to coin it, and made the money thus coined a legal tender. But notwithstanding this step, silver perversely continued to fall until it had reached 65 cents an ounce; so as a logical consequence, since the legal measures of the Bland bill did not prevent the fall of silver, more heroic measures must be taken and so the Chicago convention thought. The great mistake lay in supposing that it is the business of the Government to look out for the silver miners. What peculiar claim had silver upon the parental care of the Government? During the hard times of two years ago, when every thing was depressed and when iron, as is usual, peculiarly felt the influence of the cessation of railroad building, a worthy but not very acute citizen expressed to us the opinion that the country ought to buy twenty or thirty million tons of iron for the purpose of creating a demand and keeping up the price. And why not iron as well as silver, and if silver and iron why not every other metal and every other production of the mines, of the mills, of the farms?

### Mexican Dollars for Sale.

I am prepared to furnish Mexican dollars at the market price, (now 54 cents each), to all advocates of Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver, in an quantity, from one piece to car load lots. Cash or certified New York exchange must be paid for all orders. Car load lots, of twelve tons, contain upwards of four hundred thousand Mexican dollars.

These Mexican dollars contain more silver than the standard dollar of the United States. One hundred of these dollars (for sale today at 54 cents each) will buy 100 Bryan dollars and pay wages and debts to that amount.

Buy now and make 87 per cent on your money.

HENRY BOURLAND, Earlinton, Ky.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE BEE.

In this contest, patriotism is above party and national honor, is dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the government are good now and must be kept good forever. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all, for when that is done, the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment will quickly appear in the channels of trade.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

### A DIFFICULT TRIP TO THE WHITE HOUSE.



And the chances are 10 to 1 he'll never get there.

—Boston Journal.

### For Rich or Poor or All?

Depression exists to-day. All feel it. It has two causes. The protection system was attacked four years ago in great measure by the aid of the labor vote. A large number of those who voted that way have been out of work since. This is one cause. The other is silver inflation. To prevent the worse evil of free silver coinage about 600,000,000 of silver and silver certificates have been added to the currency. This has shaken confidence in the future. No one is taking risks by employing labor with a view to future profit. This leaves both capital and labor idle. Capital does not starve, it merely lies idle. Labor does both.

In 1890 the Government pledged itself by the act of Congress to maintain the parity of the two metals. In 1893 this pledge was renewed in these terms:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of intrinsic and exchangeable value such equality to be secured by international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

This is the law of the United States to-day. Such laws are in their nature irrevocable, so far as rights have been vested under them. The United States having coined 600,000,000 silver dollars as par in gold, and having pledged themselves to maintain them at par with gold "in the markets," that is, in purchasing power, cannot recede from that obligation without being liable to the charge of repudiation. The object of the Populistic and Populist parties is to force the Government to violate this pledge.

If this law is properly construed by the light afforded by reading Jefferson's "Notes on Coinage," "equal intrinsic value" means that the value of the silver dollar in the silver dollar shall equal the gold dollar in the gold dollar, and that coinage shall be based on the market value of the two metals.

### Free Silver and Dear Prices.

The free coinage of silver would probably raise the prices of certain products of the farm, and would enable those who are in debt to pay their debts with depreciated dollars, if they could get them; but it would not give relief to the country or help the farmer. If he got more for his cotton he would have to pay more for his coffee and sugar, his boots and blankets, his plows and pantaloons. In commercial matters the silver dollar would be taken at its commercial value, and nothing more. (See S. G.) News and Courier.

It is a fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past, and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and silver can be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in weight but in the commercial value of metal contained in the respective coins.

GARRETT A. HOBART.

Some of the Bryan and Sewall advocates seem to be getting rather nervous about the Anarchy plank of their platform. We don't wonder; read it again: "We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the law of the State and rights of citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

The party of repudiation may be anxious to repudiate this plank before the campaign is over; but it won't be able to. It is the platform to stay. It is Altgeld's own, and it means that in case of another insurrection like that which Echo organized another Governor like Altgeld shall be free to promote pillage and turbulence, having no higher authority to reckon with than the Populist party should happen to be successful, because Bryan would refuse to quell the disturbance. In the beginning, and soon a disorderly mob would be an organized rebellion.

So if Mr. Bryan does not like to hear about his Anarchy platform, instead of making phrases about the bravery of the American people and their supernatural virtue and such like, he should say that the declarations in it to which that meaning is attached are not properly construed by the critics.

Although called upon by the New York World to explain the meaning and his views of this plank in his Madison Square essay, Mr. Bryan refused to do so. Are they beginning already to repudiate their platform?

### The Folly of It.

The Bland law provided for the purchase and coinage into 412½ grains dollars of not more than \$4,000,000 not less than \$3,000,000 a month. As originally reported, it provided for unlimited silver coinage. The silver in the Bland law was then worth about 60 cents on the dollar, and Mr. McKinley, with other Republicans, believing that it was then possible to bring silver to par, voted for the bill in that shape. Mr. McKinley never voted for unlimited free silver coinage. He is now strongly opposed to it. He supports international limitation, but if they speak of him as a free silver Republican they disregard his record and probably intend to deceive.

The Bland law of 1876 and the Sherman law of 1890 were mere compromises with the bullion owners who were urging the free and unlimited coinage of the depreciated product of their mines. The mistake made was that they departed from the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian doctrine of coining the two metals at a ratio based upon their commercial value.

The coinage of our four hundred and thirty million silver dollars took place under these two acts which were passed by the efforts of the silver mine owners who insisted then as they declare now that a large issue of silver would tend to raise the price of their bullion and increase the intrinsic value of the standard dollar. But as the coinage proceeded, the price receded until the bullion value of the coin in 1894 was only 49 cents. If a limited coinage produced such an effect, what would an act permitting unlimited coinage do?

Miss Mona Seldon, an ex-school teacher, has supported herself for seven years by frog raising. She owns a bog and swamp farm in New York, and she gets her frogs from her frogs. She received \$1000 the first year of her venture, and now she is said to be one of the most financially prosperous citizens of the little town.

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prove it is by closer buying and selling. Cheap money will not do it.

These are old lessons; but they were never more needed than to-day. No worse thing can befall men than to believe that there is any way for men to get rich by credit and producing more than they consume.

### That Anarchy Plank.

Some of the Bryan and Sewall advocates seem to be getting rather nervous about the Anarchy plank of their platform. We don't wonder; read it again:

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the law of the State and rights of citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

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### Enough Silver Money Now.

Our gold coins are not legal tender in Europe, but they are readily accepted there by weight, as the equivalent of European coins of corresponding weight and fineness. No Force Bill is needed to make them acceptable.

The Sherman notes, known officially as Treasury notes of 1890, are legally payable in gold or silver, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The silver held for their redemption is mostly in bullion, but from this bullion the Secretary has authority to coin much as may be necessary for their redemption.

Silver was re-minted in 1878, as was then generally understood; that is, silver dollars were made a legal tender for any amount, except when payment in some other way was specified in the contract. Coined at the standard silver dollar on private account was not, however, restored. The coinage of the trade dollar was still lawful but little use was made of it after 1878.

Congress has never made any provision for the redemption of silver dollars, but it has for the subsidiary silver coin. The terms "primary" or "redemption money" are the invention of the Populists, and are unknown to the laws. They were invented for the purpose of deception, and unfortunately have succeeded in accomplishing their mission to some extent. But while the Government has never agreed to redeem silver dollars in gold, it has done what is nearly equivalent to it. All the silver dollars in circulation were coined since 1878. They have all been coined on Government account, and at the time of their issue the Government got two cents on the dollar for them. That is to say, the Government bought the silver bullion at the market value, much below the coinage value, and issued the silver dollar at par with gold.

In 1868 the Democrats, possessed of the Cheap Money devil, declared for the payment of the public debt in greenbacks worth 70 cents on the dollar. It took them eight years to get over the deserved drubbing which they got for that abandonment of Democratic principle for a Republican makeshift. It will probably take them all to recover from the equally deserved drubbing which they will get this fall for mounting themselves on another discarded hobbyhorse of their opponents decked out with Populist trappings.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Joan of Arc was 5 feet 4 inches in height, as proved by measurement of a suit of armor worn by her.

### THE North American Benefit Association

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EVANSTON, ILLINOIS,  
PAYS INDemnITY FOR  
Accident, Sickness and Death.

CHEAP and RELIABLE.

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Always on hand a full and complete stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS and OILS, PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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DRUGGIST,

ST. CHARLES,

KENTUCKY.

Write Eric of Druggists' Sundries.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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Will receive prompt attention at this office. Estimates furnished upon application.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.



Democratic Doctrine.

The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. \* \* \* Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them. A commission should therefore be appointed to inquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we are or probably may be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets, and to other circumstances, and the coinage of gold and silver at our mints should be at the ratio thus determined.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country, I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks, as heretofore; but, in opinion, the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis, and these checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent, instead of gold or its equivalent, as is now the case.

J. G. CARLISLE.

### Cleveland Predicts Democracy's Destruction.

One thing I know. Forces are at work which certainly mean the complete turning back of the hands on the dial of Democracy and the destruction of party hopes. Our Southern friends, if they persist, will be left alone with their free coinage heresy. The danger is that another Southern idea and a charge of heedlessness for the public safety on the financial question will do more to place place of memories of the Civil War.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former is the tool of the latter, and is often set to work suddenly and unexpectedly. In a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not with a shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited.

Depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is changed rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Where there is the farmer, the artisan benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance; and, in proportion to his gain, the creditor of the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps the most venal part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing; and crafty speculators shall therefore only observe that so many people have suffered by former emissions that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence of which will be that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896.

Special Campaign Edition,  
3,000 Copies.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
of Ohio.

For Vice President,  
G. A. HOBART,  
of New Jersey.

For Congress,  
Second District of Kentucky,  
E. T. FRANKS,  
of Daviess County.

Our Special Campaign Editions—  
3,000 Copies This Issue.

We have for several weeks  
printed and distributed extra large  
editions of The Bee, "jam up"  
with the strong arguments and  
positive facts that so well sustain  
the position of the *spend money* ad-  
vocates. These editions have  
been carefully distributed  
through the mails to men who  
read The Bee in the only *sound*  
money paper in Hopkins county as  
well as the only Republican paper,  
and will continue the issue of these  
special large editions until after  
the campaign is over. We men-  
tion this because we want our  
advertisers, patrons and friends to  
know what we are doing.

Republican Sound Money Testing.

The sound money candidates for  
Congress in the Second district at  
Madisonville on Saturday, August 22nd.  
All who are sincere in their prefer-  
ence for an honest dollar, and who  
want the world over, should support the  
man who will be sure to vote right  
when the question is before the House.

Mr. Franks is an able advocate  
of sound money, and well posted  
on all of the questions at issue  
and will expose the fallacies, and ab-  
surdities of the free silver assen-  
sation in a plain, practical and  
forcible manner.

I think that it is a good deal  
better to open the mills of the  
United States to the labor of  
America, than to open up the  
mills of the United States to the  
silver of the world.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Voting for a clever fellow often  
injuries your own prospects. Never  
sacrifice principle on the altar of  
friendship.

What shall it profit a sound  
money man if he helps elect a free  
silver friend whose vote causes the  
loss of his own income.

The only way for sound money  
men to obtain any good out of this  
contest is to vote for Franks and ac-  
complish the defeat of Dr. Clardy.

The free silver contagion men de-  
nounce the issuing of notes through  
the medium of Banks. Yet they  
demand that the owners of silver  
bullet may issue coin through the  
medium of the Government.

We produce in our Locomotive  
Blasts, this issue, the positions on  
the financial question of Grand  
Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of  
Locomotive Engineers, and Grand  
Chief Clark of the Order of Rail-  
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The silver countries of the world  
contain the enormous amount of  
two thousand millions of dollars of  
silver, worth to-day but 33 cents  
on the dollar. Free coinage in the  
United States means that it will  
either double the value of all this  
vast sum or degrade the standard  
dollar to its own level.

In his Pittsburg speech, Mr.  
Bryan explains the phrase "six-  
teen to one," as meaning that if  
one thousand dollars of silver are  
loaned to a man, he would be able,  
after the passage of the free coinage law,  
to pass into the market and buy for  
five hundred and thirty dollars or  
less, enough bullion to coin one  
thousand silver dollars, and use  
them to pay off the mortgage. The  
arithmetic of the transaction is of  
quite plain. So also is the moral-  
ity. He is advocating repudiation  
and robbery.

The arguments for the free  
and unlimited coinage of silver at the  
present legal ratio which Mr. Bryan  
made at Madison Square Garden  
read like the efforts of a paid  
agent trying to earn his fee by  
quoting laws which do not apply  
to the case. His assertion that un-  
limited coinage at the legal ratio  
would restore the currency to what  
silver had when that ratio was  
legalized is not sustained by the  
experience gained by the opera-  
tion of the Bland-Allison and  
Sherman acts.

The Silverites claim that Sec-  
tion ten of Article first of the Con-  
stitution establishes gold and silver  
as the money metals of the United  
States because forthwith, it forbids  
any State to make any other coins  
legal tender.

The same clause prohibits the  
passage of any *ex post facto* law,  
or any law impairing the obligation  
of contracts. Yet they propose to  
deprive the people of this constitu-  
tional privilege. Revocation of  
contracts would invalidate all of  
Alleged "gold clause" leases.

LI HUNG CHANG while in Lon-  
don recently decorated the bravo  
of "Chinese" Gordon with beau-  
tiful flowers bearing an inscription  
of honor and praise to the great  
soldier and "China's true friend."  
There is a story told of an incident  
early in the Taiping rebellion, when  
Gordon was in command of the  
Chinese troops, that inspired Li  
even then with profound respect  
for the chivalrous English soldier.

The Taiping generals agreed to  
surrender the city of Soochow pro-  
vided their lives and liberties should  
be spared. Li Hung Chang agreed  
and a compact was entered into for  
faithful performance of which both  
Gordon and Li staked their honor.  
But the "peculiar Chinese" had the  
rebels placed in a row, and be-  
lieved as much as the Englishman  
taken. Gordon was enraged and  
chased Li with a revolver, contin-  
uing the hunt for days, and threat-  
ening to kill him on sight. Gordon  
was so disgusted that he resigned  
his office, and it required much  
persuasion to induce him to  
resume command and threaten  
the work of subduing the rebellion.

THE Louisville & Nashville Rail-  
road Company pays its 15,567 em-  
ployees annually \$7,884,600 in  
wages, an average of \$506 to each  
man. Each dollar of this enor-  
mous amount of money buys more  
goods and food and clothing to-  
day than a dollar ever bought be-  
fore. Each dollar now buys more  
than twice what it bought in 1872;  
it buys about twice as much as the  
greenback of 1862, and buys more  
than twice as much as the silver  
dollar of 1891. The Bryan dollar  
will buy only the greenback dollar  
bought in 1872, viz., less than  
half what the present dollar buys.  
If these thousands of wage earners  
vote for the Bryan dollar, how can  
their wages be made good? Only  
by doubling present wages. Is there  
one man in these 15,567 men, in-  
sane enough to think for one mo-  
ment that his wages can be  
doubled?

"THE Republican party  
stands for honest money,  
and the chance to earn it by honest  
toil."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

APHORISTIC ACCUSATION.

Bryan in his speech at Pitts-  
burg, Pa., said "The man who  
ruins this country is the man who  
seeks unjust legislation or defends  
unjust legislation after it has  
been obtained."

Yet he advocates the  
injustice of allowing the rich  
silver-miner owner the opportunity  
of having fifty cents worth of silver  
bullet coined and stamped with  
hundred cents and compelling his  
employees to receive it at that rate  
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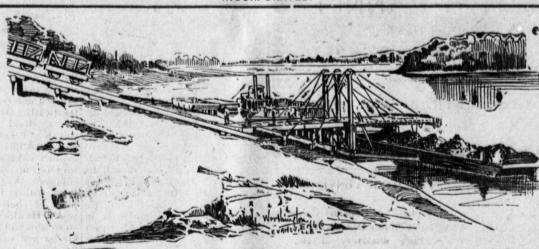
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Keep a Sharp Lookout for Fresh Items of Interest to the Retail COAL and COKE TRADE, which will appear from time to time, permanently occupying this space.

**St. Bernard Coal Company.**  
(INCORPORATED.)



The Illinois Central is said to be cutting rates on soft coal from New Orleans.

The coal mines of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio are about being treated for a distant date for that sort of thing for many months to come. It is announced from Boston that New England manufacturing establishments will hereafter obtain their fuel from Canadian mines. During the past month large orders for Canadian coal have been given most of which will come from Nova Scotia. The Wilson-Gorman bill reduced the tariff on bituminous coal from the McKinley bill rate of 75 cents a ton to 40 cents. It was then declared by the Republicans, who opposed the change that the latter was made in the interest of a syndicate of rich Democrats who had large interests in the Nova Scotia mines, and that the coal from the latter would supplant our own product. The verification of this allegation is now at hand.

The Democratic Baltimore Herald, in commenting upon this fact, says with deep disgust: "Shipments of coal from this port have been declining for the last three years. First the industrial depression of 1903 cut off demand, and then the coming of New York and Boston syndicates to develop the Nova Scotia mines" closed the slump. That there were successful ones in Washington, and the coal trade of the Atlantic coast is now reduced to 60 per cent, to be revived by the slowest means as trade can be drummed up in the meantime to the southward. This is the price which Western Maryland and Baltimore were called upon to pay for that piece of kind of tariff reform contained in the coal clauses of the Wilson bill.

It must be remembered that there is a strenuous effort made to make the Canadian coal entirely free from duty, and that the retention of a duty of 40 cents, or a little over one-half of the McKinley rate, was only utilized after a bitter fight. If such results as the Baltimore Democratic organ is now bewailing signalled the green era of Democratic tariff reform, it can be judged what would be the outcome in the ripened era of Democratic free trade—Pittsburgh Times.

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Register and Land Office, Charles O. Reynolds.  
Insurance Commissioner, D. N. Conner.  
State Inspector of Public Trusts, Columbus W. Lester.  
Court of Appeals, Chief Justice, W. S. Pryor.  
Justices, G. B. Essie, J. L. Luster, J. F. Payne, R. L. G. Coffey, J. H. Hestings, J. H. Lewis.  
Reporter, E. W. Hines.  
County Clerk, Clerk of Appellate, A. Addison, Deputy Clerk Court Appellate, Robt. L. Green, Wood Longmire, Jr., Sergeant, G. A. Robertson, Tipitard, W. H. Hill.  
Superior Court—Presiding Judge, Jas. Barbour.  
Justices, W. H. Young, Jr., Jas. Barbour, J. H. Hines, Alexander, Miss Emma Coy.  
Inspector of Mines, C. J. Newbold.  
Railroad Commission—J. J. Dempsey, H. S. Irvine, Jas. C. Wood.  
**County.**  
Judge of Circuit Court, C. J. Pratt.  
County Attorney—John T. Gray.  
Circuit Clerk—John A. Lister.  
Judge of County Court—Jas. C. Hall.  
County Auditor—Wm. S. Taylor.  
County Clerk—W. H. Arnold.  
Sheriff—Will Thompson.  
Jailer—S. J. O'Fall.  
Superintendent of Schools—Thos. H. Smith.  
County—Jas. H. Booth.  
**Wardens.**  
First District—Henry Shaw.  
Second District—O. J. Farnsworth.  
Third District—J. C. Bacon.  
Fourth District—T. P. Jones.  
Fifth District—H. J. Potter.  
Sixth District—W. H. Cato.

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**Edgely Directory.**

**A. W. TURNER, LODGE, No. 44, P. M.**  
St. Bernard Lodge, No. 44, P. M., meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Turner, 1015 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.  
C. H. Hest, Secretary.

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C. H. Hest, Secretary.

**Church Directory.**

**CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**  
First Mass, 7:30 a. m.; second mass, 8:30 a. m.; third mass, 9:30 a. m.; fourth mass, 10:30 a. m.; fifth mass, 11:30 a. m.; sixth mass, 1:30 p. m.; seventh mass, 3:30 p. m.; eighth mass, 5:30 p. m.; ninth mass, 7:30 p. m.; tenth mass, 9:30 p. m.

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**Femininities.**

It would be interesting to know what would be considered proof of guilt in Oregon, Mo. A girl who confessed that she poisoned her father has been officially declared innocent.

**Femininities.**

Cycling has become so fashionable among young women in London that it has given rise to a new profession for older but still active women—that of cycling chaperone—that of cycling chaperone.

**Femininities.**

Those who object to tea leaves for sweeping carpets can use a fresh cut grass instead. It answers the same purpose for preventing dust and gives the carpet a fresh, bright look.

**Femininities.**

"I presume you carry a memento of some sort in that pocket of yours?" "Specially, it is a lock of my husband's hair." "But your husband is still alive." "Yes, but his hair is all gone."

**Femininities.**

Stockings are first mentioned in literature as being already worn in Italy about the year 1100. They are alluded to as a great invention, and far superior to the former practice of wrapping the feet in cloth bandages.

**Femininities.**

Chicago has a young woman who is the representative of a cooperative company. She buys and sells, wears and beading, and does it well.

**Femininities.**

A historic cotton wood tree in Greeley, Colo., was blown down by a storm the other day. Susan, the sister of Ouray, the chief of the Utes at the time of the Meeker massacre, was once tied to it to be burned, but she was rescued by a detachment of United States soldiers from Fort Collins.

**Femininities.**

In the village of Pomfret, a few miles from Putnam, Conn., lives the only surviving great-granddaughter of General Israel Putnam. It is here that the celebrated Wolf's den is located, and the home of Mrs. Mary Putnam Sharpe, who is 84 years old. Her grandmother was General Putnam's favorite daughter.

**Femininities.**

Fifteen mines are imprisoned in the harbor, made at Clark City. The mine shaft of the Garner-Wilmington Coal Company was destroyed by fire and forty miners were imprisoned. Before the upper shafts were totally destroyed, about twenty-five of them escaped. But little coal can be obtained from the mines, as the lower shafts were badly damaged by lightning. Clark City is a mining city in the Bradwood district and has a population of about 500.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

All communications and matters of news to be sent to this column should be addressed to Gen. Alexander, Earlington, Ky.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

We, the standing committee, have arranged the following program for Thursday Aug. 20, 1903:

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Opening address by Mr. Willie Duncan; song by the Club; recitation, by Cross Child; select reading, by Miss Beulah O'Fall; quartet, by Saint Merriweather; Sam Wilkes, Onnie Brown and Joe Faulkner; song by the Club; duet, by Neal Faulkner and Eliza Pritchett; song by the Club; debate, Resolved that immigration is the result of Democratic and not Finance, affirmative, P. A. Cavanaugh, negative, L. B. Cavanaugh; Com. Mary B. Kenner.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

The following program was rendered Aug. 13, 1903: Opening address, by Mr. John Rush; song by the Club; song, by Corolla Faulkner, title, Bubble, which was elegant; song, by the Club, No. 205; duet, by the Club; recitation, by Richard Hayden, negative, G. Miller, and the jury made their report in favor of Science, a majority of six to eight.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Miss Annie Rose, of Madisonville, is visiting Miss Ray.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Mrs. Bell Hilton, who has been sick, is up.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

The Christian Endeavor met at half past four o'clock every Sunday.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Come out to the Reading Room to-night and hear the program.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Rev. A. H. Williams, of Cloverport, preached Sunday.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Mrs. Mary Browning, of Madisonville, is visiting Mrs. Duncan.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Mrs. I. E. Edmonson is visiting I. H. Edmonson of this place.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Remember school will soon begin. All who have children get them ready for the first day.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Camping season has started in Madisonville.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Some of our friends started to Louisville Sunday, but turned at Hopkinsville.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

We hear some say, "I am sorry that I got on that old train."

**Our Colored Citizens.**

MORTONS GAP.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

Quite a crowd of our people went to Madisonville last Friday to see the circus.

**Our Colored Citizens.**

We are having a good spirit revival at the Baptist Church. Those converted up to date, (Monday).

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